Amusements Co-Night.

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THALIA THEATRE-2-"The Corporal."-8-"Kean." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" McSoriey's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" A Parisian Ro

WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 7:45-"The Silver King."

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ALLCOCK'S. THE PERPECT PORCUS PLASTER. SAFE and SURE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The damage caused by the explosion in Westminster, London, amounts to \$20,000; a reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage Karl Mark died in London on Thursday. = Two British steamers, the Glenrath and Boyne, have been damaged by a collision. == In the House of Commons the Transvaal question was debated. = German and French Socialists will hold a meeting in Geneva on Sunday.

Domestic .- Judge Church yesterday rendered decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company against Satterfield and others. = Considerable alarm was caused by a fire in the Delavan House in Albany, but no one was injured. === The cross-exami nation of General Brady in the Star Route trial was continued. == It was reported that ex-State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, was ready to make good his deficit, === General Diaz was formally welcomed in St. Louis. One laborer was killed and five injured by an explosion of dynamite near Marlborough, N. Y. By a decision of the Court of Appeals the Troy police trouble was ended.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Rev. Dr. Dix delivered the last of his Lenten lectures yesterday, on "A Mission for Woman." ==== President Gilman spoke to the Yale Alumni on "The Idea of the American College." ==== Smith, one of the principals in the duel which did not take place, surrendered himself. == The Fenian Brotherhood claimed the credit for the explosion in London There was almost a panie in the Cosmopolitan Theatre. . Mr. Neville was given a verdict for \$250. Chauncey M. Depew favored the use of steam cars on the west side before the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads. === The supply of milk received fell off. = Gold 'value of the legal-tender ever dollar (41212 grains), 84.17 cents. === Stocks were more active and lower, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and fair weather. Temperature yes-terday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 20°; average, 2512°.

The pleasing announcement comes from the Department of Public Works that householders who can obtain Croton water on the second floor of their dwellings now or hereafter may be thankful. They will be much more likely to be very mad about it. It would take nearly as much faith to believe that this great inconvenience is due entirely to the recent growth of the city as it would to move a mountain; and we are a people of little faith -in the Public Works Department.

The Connecticut Legislature has taken step which the New-York Assembly would do well to follow. A bill has passed the House at Hartford providing that criminals who have been put to death shall be buried under the direction of the State. If the bill finally becomes a law such a repulsive display as Sunday will be avoided, and the man who is hero on Sunday. Hanging then will be deprived of its only softening feature.

In the eyes of some people, apparently, marriage is not only a contract which can be lected? Is it not, many will ask, an evidence

utterly repudiated at pleasure, but one that may be subject to various modifications according to the whim of the moment. A noteworthy illustration of the truth of the above statement was furnished by the courts yesterday. A woman who some time ago obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, has now begun proceedings to have the decree modified so that it will be only for a limited divorce. She admits frankly that she has just found out that her former husband means to marry again, and the thought does not please her. The divorce laws are certainly elastic, but it remains to be seen whether or not our judges will stretch them to cover the case of every woman or man who has got divorced in haste and now repents at lessure.

With one consent our local Irish patriots rise up and declare "We did it!" They know all about the dynamite explosion in London, and protest that they had as much to do with it as any men could who were 3,000 miles away. They do protest too much. It may be that the Fenians are directly responsible for the outrage; but it is certain that the plotters would not be foolish enough to tell such babblers as Jeremiah Donovan (self-styled Rossa) and his companions what they were going to do. It is plain that these Irish blatherskites in New-York are consumed with envy at the good fortune of P. J. Sheridan, whose extradition is talked of. Notoriety is what they seek, and to gain it they would confess to anything. It is to be hoped that the English people will rate the utterances of these vain cowards at their true value-which is nothing.

A remarkable case of severity in the treatment of a soldier which is reported in our local columns will attract considerable attention. One of his companions is authority for the statement that a private in the 10th Cavalry, named Benson, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, to lose all his pay and allowances, and to be imprisoned three years at hard labor, because he was absent for two days without leave. Other offences of a similar kind for which he had been punished were included in the specifications. General Hancock, it appears, cut down the term of imprisonment to one year. It is all very well to maintain strict discipline in the Army, but there is neither reason nor justice in punishing a man more severely for a trivial offence than if he had deserted outright. There are also grave objections to punishing even a soldier twice for the same fault.

The lecture by Dr. Dix which we print this morning will be disputed sentence by sentence, and almost word by word, by those who do not take his point of view and admit his premises. The well-worn subject is the mission of woman. Dr. Dix evidently speaks as a Christian preacher of a strict sect, to Christian women of his own communion. He calls upon them to help stem the tide of unbelief and license which is sweeping over the world; to revive faith in hearts which have lost it; to resist the forces of sectarianism and naturalism, and to maintain old Christian ideas. It is most fit for women to do this, the preacher says, because through woman first came sin; because then through her came Redemption; and finally, because she is the mother of man and the instructor of children. Dr. Dix makes his points forcibly; but there is hardly a so-called advanced thinker in the country that will not consider himself or herself especially called upon to contradict them flatly.

Apparently some one has blundered badly in the alterations which have been made at the Cosmopolitan Theatre. The balcony, or part of it, in this house settled about five inches last night during the performance. The cracking frightened some people, but no the trouble seems to have been that a pillar outrage. had been removed from under the b at the point where two girders met. Although not serious, the incident is discouraging. The public have about made up their minds that they take their lives in their hands when they go into the balconies of our old playhouses, despite the alterations which have been made from time to time. In the comparatively new theatres, however, they expect something better. And considering all that has been said about safety in such places of late, they have the right to expect it. What have the inspectors, the builders and th owners to say in extenuation of the accident which happened last night at the Cosmopolitan? It will be little excuse to say that no one was hurt and that the incident was trifling. The gallery ought to have been supported so strongly that it could not have sunk a hair's breadth.

LAW-MAKING.

Close observers have not failed to notice the decay of confidence in legislative wisdom. True, there never was a time when legislative bodies did not often invite sharp criticism. But dissatisfaction with the conduct of lawmakers has been growing visibly and rapidly, and it cannot be said that the public disapproval is without reason. In New-York, we have seen not a few laws passed this year, and are threatened with others, which intelligent and honest, men of both parties condemn. Those who are at all familiar with the course of legislation will readily recall more instances than we here have space to mention. In New-Jersey one house has just adjourned, close to the appointed end of the session, apparently for the purpose of avoiding a direct vote on hills which powerful corporations opposed. In Ohio and Indiana, both parties have been dissatisfied with the Legislatures for several years. But it is useless to particularize, when the fact 18 well recognized that the State Legislatures, with scarcely an exception, are feared by quiet, orderly and conservative citizens, and that the business community usually is in a mood for thanksgiving when a Legislature finally adjourns. Nor is the evil confined to the lesser legislative bodies; Congress is dreaded more than any of them, as its power is greater. Occasionally a session results in some practical good, but even then, while surprised and overjoyed at the result, conservative citizens nevertheless thank God most fervently when the session ends, because the possibility of mischievous law making is over again for some months.

These are facts which everybody knows. Republicans rejoice as heartily as Democrats when a Republican law-making body ceases to have power to do harm, and Democrats rejoice as heartily as Republicans when the power for mischief of a Democratic law-making body is terminated. People of each party feel more confidence in a law-making body of their own faith than in one of the opposite attended the burial of McGloin in this city last | faith, as is natural, but the people of each party would much rather trust no Legislature or Cona condemned criminal on Friday will not be a gress at all than one of their own faith At first blush this seems a strange phenomenon. Why is it that the people must annually be thankful that their own chosen agents no longer have power to do the work for which they were se-

that self-government is a failure? Yet, if we own level? Can it be that the conscience of consider it closely, that conclusion is altogether unwarranted. The same persons who see most clearly the almost unendurable faults of existing law-making bodies would infinitely rather live under laws made by such bodies, defective or vicious as those laws are, than under laws made by hereditary rulers, or by persons virtually appointed by a monarch. And they can give abundant and convincing reasons for that choice; they can show that although our system is defective, it results in a higher degree of public welfare on the whole than any other system yet devised.

The question is whether our methods are not capable of improvement. We do not want to lose their great and manifest benefits, but we do want, if it be possible, to find some way to get rid of or lessen their serious defects. Frank recognition of the fact that there are defects, and that they are increasing, need not and does not imply forgetfulness or disregard of their merits, and the public mind will be very careful, in considering means to avoid the existing evils, not to run the risk of impairing or destroying well-proved excellences. It does not answer the purpose to remove the lawmaking power furtner from the people. Experiments have been made in that direction, and have not been attended with success. Nor has mere limitation of the elective franchise resulted in good. Some of the worst law-making bodies ever known in this country have been products of a restricted suffrage. In order to preserve what is best in our system, the free will of the whole people must be fully and fairly represented.

The worst of all existing evils appear to spring from the exclusive use of the district system in electing law-makers. That system, though it would ordinarily be preferred by the voters, is really a partial denial of their freedom to be represented by whom they please. If a voter in Erie County wants to be represented in the State Legislature by a citizen of New-York or Brooklyn, or if a voter in New-York or Brooklyn wants to be represented by a resident of Buffalo, why should he not have the right to be so represented 7 There is no practical difficulty in the way, as many may suppose. A sufficient number of votes, no matter where located within the State, might be entitled to choose a member of either house, or to choose a member of Congress. In practice, voters would commonly prefer candidates of their own neighborhood, as they do now. But if the candidates offered by the local machinery of their party were not satisfactory, they could unite with others of like mind in other parts of the State to concentrate votes enough upon a well-known and capable representative of their opinions to cause his election in place of some nominee in a district. The 128 candidates having the highest number of votes might then be declared chosen to the lower house, and the thirty-two having the highest number of votes for Senator might be declared elected to the Senate; and so of members of Congress. If the people see fit to vote for representatives whom they deem more capable or worthy than any residing within their own districts, why should they be deprived of the liberty? Politicians of the machine variety would not like this mode of selecting law-makers. But possibly that is a good reason for giving it serious consideration.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

The explosion in the offices of the Local Government Board is generally regarded in London as an Irish plot. Gas and dynamite are deguished in their effects. The experts have been convinced by the evidence of the tremendous force of the explosion that it was caused by either gunpowder or dynamite. The assumption that the gunpowder or dynamite was ter of course. The English people are thus one was reported to be hurt. The cause of brought face to face with another Clerkenwell one as showing that the prevailing disturbance, An important distinction between these atro-

cious crimes must not be overlooked. The immediate result. The conspirators exploded | work a speedy cure. a barrel of gunpowder under the wall of the house of detention where two Fenians accused of complicity in the Manchester murders were confined. They expected to make a breach in the wall, to cause consternation among the officials, and to enable the prisoners to escape. They strangely miscalculated the effects of the explosion, by which many houses were destreyed and as many as fifty women and children were either mained or killed. They had, however, a distinct purpose in view. They aimed to liberate those prisoners by an outrage even more conspicuous for recklessness than the audacious attack on the prison at Manchester had been. Now those who planned this new explosion in the heart of London could not have expected to accomplish any direct result beyond the destruction of Government property. Apparently an effort was made to avoid an indiscriminate slaughter of clerks and bystanders, for the explosion occurred at an hour when the offices were deserted and the streets empty; and it is probable that those who secreted the explosives behind the massive balastrade or within the windows did not have an adequate idea of the tremendous forces with which they were playing. Be this as it may, the conspirators could not have had any definite purpose in view. The aimlessness and wantonness of the crime tend to make it, therefore, peculiarly diabolical.

It is painful to observe, however, the readiness with which pontical agitators make use of an outrage which was apparently planned by a small group of miscreants in London for their own recreation. We would have said that there was a glaring injustice in saddling the responsibility for so wanton a crime upon the whole Irish people. Sorely as our patience has been tried by the systematic lawlessness and cowardly assassinations of recent years, our faith in the best traits of Irish character was still strong enough to justify the belief that public sentiment on the island would hold such a plot in abhorrence. We would naturally expect to hear O'Donovan Rossa whistling a Jubilate and pronouncing the work not only very good but all his own. What startles us is to find Mr. Parnell's confidential friends and followers now in this country treating the dynamite incident as a huge joke, laughing heartily at the consternation caused in London. and even predicting that there will be more explosions "right away." They are candid enough to admit that a political use can be made of dynamite plots. Such outrages, they seem to imply, will exasperate the English people and convince them that it will be better to let ungovernable Ireland go. They do not say that the murders were a long way off, although a Cavendish was one of the victims, but that dynamite can be worked so close at hand as to scare England out of its senses. Is this thought in their minds ? Does their ribald hilarity over the London panic betoken a secret sympathy with the dynamite campaign? And in this respect do they reflect the main mass of public sentiment in Ireland? The island has no leader, unless it be Mr. Parnell, and there are associates who know his mind. Can it be that he and they have degraded Ireland to their

the island is utterly debauched?

MORE TEMPER TROUBLES. Evidence accumulates that this is a critical epoch for the human temper. We recorded several remarkable instances of trouble with it yesterday, and others even more remarkable have since come to hand. Two Senators of the Pennsylvania Legislature were acute sufferers from the prevailing disturbance on Thursday. They had become excited by a debate on a Free Pipe bill, and closed the scene by a lively effort to damage each other's pipes. The victims are described in the glowing accounts of the scrimmage published in the Philadelphia papers as the "stalwart," bald-headed, Scotch McKnight, of Jefferson County, and the "nervously agile Emery" of McKean County. Emery requested McKnight to come to his desk, and when he nad complied informed him that he had misrepresented his constituents. "I did not," replied Mc Knight, as the "slanting rays of the afternoon sun"-we quote the eloquent language of an eye witness-" glinted on his polished pate, illumined his paper collar, and methali-way a gleam of fire in his opponent's eye." "I say you did," retorted Emery, who appears to be a much less picturesque person than McKnight; for no mention is made of a bald-head or a paper collar in connection with him. Of course, after the dispute had reached this

animated point the next step was inevitable. "You're a liar," yelled McKnight. "No sooner was the ugly word uttered "-we quote again-"than there was a glimpse of Emery's hand rushing through the air, the back of it striking McKnight square on the mouth." The bald-headed Scotchman was equally lively. "Like the flash of an arrow McKnight's fist shot out from the shoulder and rang hard and sharp against the oil champion's eye." This would seem to indicate that Emery wears a glass eye. The other kind do not emit a ring when hit, though they usually wear one afterward. The statesmen were separated after this interchange of rapid shots, and the baldheaded Scotchman was with some difficulty quieted, remarking that he would have "licked him" with unmentionable severity if he had not been hauled off. Subsequently the two men were brought together and induced to shake hands, but were immediately separated again, as signs of another war were imminent. It is remarked that while the members of the Senate deplore the disgrace brought upon them by this outbreak, some of them regret that the affair was stopped so soon. These argue that the first blows brought all the disgrace possible, and that while they were in for it they might as well have had all the fun they could. This is a large view of the subject, and one which would naturally be looked for in a body of statesmen capable of developing a scene like the one described.

But the most stupendous outbreak of all occurred in what the rural orator would call our midst." Two students of our city institutions came very near to a mertal combat over the tremendous question of whether the Theta Delta Chi was superior to the Alpha Delta Phi. Blows had been struck, a challenge had been exchanged, a place of meeting agreed upon, and the pistols loaded with blank cartridges, when the nurses, or rather the police, swooped down upon the belligerent children and locked them up. The atrocity of this interference becomes apparent when we consider the fact that among the numerous seconds of the ferocious principals were a real marquis structive agents which can readily be distin- and a live count. These two illustrious personages appear to have been the instigators of the happily bloodless affair, and their strange course was probably prompted by a desire to revive in this country a rejected custom of the "effete despotisms of Europe." The result of planted by Irish conspirators follows as a matto further exertions. The case is an interesting which we are still inclined to consider atmosopinion, however, that the pressure upon them Clerkenwell explosion was planned to effect an is very slight, and that a brisk spanking would

THE MILK SUPPLY. The struggle between the dairymen of Orange and Sussex counties and the milk dealers of the city is the natural and inevitable result of the vicious system on which this business has for years been conducted. The farms and stock which are required to furnish the milk supply for New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City are worth, at a moderate calculation \$15,000,000. That the product of so much fixed capital and the additional outlay for labor and other expenses should be at the mercy of a few city dealers, who fix prices to suit their pleasure after the milk has been consumed, is at once so absurd and so iniquitous that comnon sense and common justice must sooner or later devise some remedy for it. During the year past the farmers have effected something like an organization, and in response to their demands the dealers have lately been driven to name a price in advance for each month. It is admitted, however, that three cents per quartthe price now offered-will yield no profit to the producer, for there is no month in the year when the cost of turning hay and grain into milk is greater than it is in March. It is also admitted that the difference between the price paid to the farmers and the price paid by consumers is too great. At present rates the consumer pays twice as much for pure milk at his door as the dealer pays for the same milk with the cost of its transportation from the country included, and the absorption of all the profit by middlemen makes the situation more exasperating to the farmers.

In the contest which has begun, the dealers have the advantage of a small, compact and easily handled organization, while the farmers are numerous and widely separated, so that effective co-operation is difficult. Under the circumstances it is possible that the producers may partially fail in the first encounter, but ultimate success in their reasonable demand is certain. It would be wise for representatives of both interests to come together and arrange for a settlement of their troubles on an amicable basis. If it is true, as the dealers hold, that their profits are not unreasonably large, they should devise some less expensive system of distribution. With their facilities for organization, a plan of districting the city could be perfected under which the cost of delivery from the platform to the door of the consumer need not exceed one cent per quart. Consumers could then be supplied at the rates they now pay, the dealer's profit would not be decreased, and the farmer could receive a living price for the product of his capital and labor.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE SPELLING CLASS.

[S. J. TILDEN, M. A., Teacher.] TILDEN-Now, my dear boys, speak up promptly and let me see how well you can spell the words I give out. And do not let me hear any of the effete spelling of the past. Spell in accordance with the theory of Spelling Reform which your noble and lovely career in Senate and Assembly since the session opened shows that you heartily subscribe

to. Now we will begin. Spell Reform. CLASS-P-a-t-r-o-n-a-g-e. TILDEN-Correct. Spell Rights.

CLASS-What sort of Rights ? TILDEN-Well, for instance, the rights of voter n the Sprague-Bliss case.

CLASS-They didn't have any. TH.DEN-Excellent! Spell the phrase The Public CLASS-We haven't come to that yet, TILDEN-Ah, well, I will give you an essier one

CLASS-B-0-5-8. TILDEN-Your proficiency is most gratifying. Now try if you can spell Kelly. CLASS-B-o-s-s-e-d.

spell my own name, Tilden.

TILDEN-Better and better! Now look sharp for hard one. Spell Grover Cleveland.

CLASS-F-i-g-u-r-e-H-e-a-d. TILDEN-My dear scholars, you are really sur assing yourselves. Now for an easy one-spell Democracy.

TILDEN-Most admirable! To spell p-a-p and proounce the combination Democracy is to illustrate n the most emphatic and winning manner that system of Spelling Reform which, discarding the phonetic theory, has for its object to make orthography bring out the pivotal characteristic of the thing spelled. And now let me call upon individual scholars to recite. Davy Hill, of Elmira, suppose you spell Parliamentary Law.

DAVY-Please, sir, I'm the one who decided that the Capitol Commissioner bill was passed. There are no such words as Parliamentary Law in my vocabu-

lary.

TILDEN-Very good, Davy. You are excused. And say, Davy, I've got a mice little present for you. You are bound to rise, Davy, you are. Now Master Bliss, of New-York, whose desk is that you are sitting at?

BLISS-It belongs to Henry L. Sprague. TILDEN-All right, Master Bliss; please spell Fair

BLISS-F-r-a-u-d. TILDEN-Splendid, splendid! You are a most promising lad, and I will keep an affectionate eye on you. And now, you boy With The Wonderful

Shirt Collar, can you spell Nuisance? Boy W. T. W. S. C .- Well, it would be strange if I could not spell my own name. S-p-i-n-o-l-a. TILDEN-Bravely spoken, Frank. Now, Johnny Jacobs, you and Tommy Grady spell Anti-Monopoly.

JOHNNY AND TOMMY-O-1-e-o-m-2-r-g-a-r-1-n-e. THE DEN-Go up head both of you. Tim Campbell, an you spell Economy or Retrenchment? TIM-I cannot tell a lie; I am unable to spell

other of those foreign words,
TILDEN-Never mind, Tim, I will condone you. Do you happen to think of any word that you can

TIM-Try me on Civil Service Reform. TILDEN-By all means. Go ahead and spell it. TIM-S-t-u-f-f-a-n-d-n-o-n-s-e-n-s-e. THEREN-Nobly done, Tim. But it is time to dis-

miss school. To conclude I will ask the class in concert to spell Patriotism. CLASS-P-a-r-t-i-s-a-n-s-h-i-p.

[Exeunt omnes.]

An obscure weekly sheet in this city calling itself The American Protectionist professes to doubt whether THE TRIBUNE is really in favor of the protection of American labor. This precious publication is controlled by Thomas Costigan, John Tracy, Marcus Hanlon and others of that stamp. They pose as the champions of American industry and prate about the cause which they represent. If they ever represented any one except themselves and any interest except their own private advantages, the community has never had an opportunity to know it. But worn-out political backs as the are, who have been everything by turns and nothing long, who are ready at any time to range themselves on any side of any question, if they can see a chance of personal profit, their only concern for the American workingman is what they can make out of him. For such demagogues to assume to speak for American Protection is quite as absurd as was the assumption of the three tailors of Tooley-st. to speak for the people of all England.

It is understood that Police Commissioner Steohen B. French has in mind a trip to Europe, where ne proposes to make a study of the police systems of the Old World. Is it possible that Mr. French has exhausted the resources of the New-York Police Department, of which he is such a distinguished proment, in his unavailing search for the author of the forged telegram, and that he is forced to hie himself to Europe, there to become familiar with cleverer detective methods than those in use in this pheric, is affecting even the children. It is our country in order that he may bring the long-chased greant to justice! This certainly is not an un-

PERSONAL.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to Engand, starts South to-day for a three weeks' rest in

Mr Henry Irving will be tendered a public banquet in London on the eve of his departure for America, at which Lord Couridge, who is also coming hither, will preside.

Among recently proved wills in London those of Sir Henry Menx and Sir Thomas Watson, M. D., disposing of personal estates amounting respectively to \$3,030,000 and \$830,000.

Mr. James S. Gibbens, of Charleston, S. C., has given to that city a fine plot of ground, centrally located, for the speedy erection thereon of a build-ing devoted to the purposes of an Art School and Gallery and Ladies' Free Library.

Saveral Rostonians, friends and admirers of the ate Dr. Orville Dewey, propose to erect in Sheffield, Mass., a memorial of that eminent preacher in the form of a hall, for the use of the Sheffield Friendly Union, an institution which was the pride and joy of Dr. Dewey's later years.

Under the present National Administration the asdistants of Cabinet officers are never admitted to Cabinet meetings as proxies for their absent chiefs, and to those with full knowledge of this fact, says The Baltimore American, the occasional conduct of Mr. Frank Hatton is very amusing. Several times in the absence of the Postmaster-General his first assistant has been catled to the While House to inform the President as to what matters in that Department required attention at the Cabinet meetings. On these occasions Mr. Hatton would "come early and stay late"; not in the Cabinet-room, however, but in an ante-room. When the meeting broke up he would come out with some members of the Cabi net and slyly whisper to a reporter: "We didn't do anything but talk over routine matters"; and the reporter and his contrades would have a good laugh over the wonderful influence Mr. Hatton must have in a Cabinet meeting in session in a room adjoining but divided by locked doors from the one in which be cools his heels. Florow, the composer, who died a few weeks a 20

had a long, prosperous and happy career, upon which only one cloud of sorrow ever rested. That grief was caused by the painfully tragic death of his younger brother, which occurred in the foilowing tashion: The younger Flotow was rather a wild" fellow, and a practical joke which he perpetrated in a half-drunken freak was taken as an insult by the whole body of the Mecklenburg deputies, of whom he himself was one. A dozen challenges ensued, and young Flotow agreed to meet any single antagonist selected by lot. This, as it happened, turned out to be a certain count, one of the deputies who resented the offence most keenly. On Flutow's asking him if he thought a stupid joke worth fighting about, and receiving an emphatic answer in the affirmative, "Be it so," said the young man; "and if you attach as little value to life as I do, we will fight in the American fashion- I staking my life against yours in a game of écarté of five points; the loser to blow out his brains in twenty-four hours." The proposition was agreed to, cards were brought and the two men commenced their terrible game. The score stood at four points on each side, when the count turned the king. You have won, sir," said young Flotow, rising; ". will pay before noon to morrow." Next day he slept till 11. After breaklast he took a turn in the park, and was observed by his valet gazing for some minutes at the tagade of the ancestral mansion; after which he had his face in his hands for a mont as if weeping. He then pulled out his watch :

it wanted but five minutes of noon. M. Flotow en-tered his study. At 12 precisely the report of a pistol shock the window-panes. He had punctually killed himself.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Secretary Folger was sufficiently improved this morning to leave his bed and eat's good meal. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties. His friends are urging him to take a trip to Bermuda, but as yet have fatled to persuade him to go. It is believed, however, that he will yield and go away as soon as he is strong enough to bear the fatigues of travel.

GENERAL NOTES.

The directors of the Longfellow Memorial Association estimate that \$25,000 will be required for the proposed monument and \$25,000 for laying out the land which has been presented to the Association by the

Among the old-time brigands of Southern Italy perhaps the most atroclous villain was Giona La Gala, whose death has just been announced in the Genoa papers. He and his brother Cipriano were surrendered by the French authorities, into whose hands they fell many years ago, on condition that they should not be executed, and they were accordingly condemned to life imprisonment. Not the least of the terrors which they imprisonment. Not the least of the terrors which they inspired lay in the common belief that they were cannibals. They emphatically denied this accusation, but Giona is said to have added to the long list of "last words" this amazing contribution: "Human flesh is the best; I prefer it to all."

Several months ago a check for the salary due him was sent from Washington to an officer of the United States Geological Survey, who had it cashed by the nearest post trader. The latter made it over to one of his creditors, and it slowly came East, passing through several bands and in time reaching this city, where it went through the Clearing House and whence it was sent to Mesars. Riggs & Co., of Washington, for collecsent to Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington, for collec-tion, being drawn upon the United States Treasurer. When presented in the cash-room for payment the other day it was discovered that the cleck had not been signed by the distributing officer who draw it, but of all the persons and banks whose indorsements covered its back not one had noticed the lack of a signature. At last, after all its wanderings, the disbursing officer signed the check and Riggs & Co. received the money.

A dramatic scene was presented a few days ago at the session of the Arizona Supreme Court in Tueson, in which the principal actor was Judge Hoover, of the First Judicial District, one of the President's Stalwart " appointees to Federal offices from which the umbents had been summarily ousted. Judge Hoover read in open court an affidavit and a letter averring that charges against himself of corruption in the case tent charges against himself of corruption in the case then before the Court and in other cases had been filed in Washington. He then remitted the matter to his astonished associates on the bench, who refused to permit the filing of the affidavit, cooning as it did with-out previous hotification. The affidavit was signed by Professor John A. Church, a geologist and practical miner of wide reputation, who reported that the charges against Judge Hoover were under investigation at Wash-ington and asked for a postponement of the case until the investigation had been completed.

Shortly before his death Dr. Mudd, who was sent to the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. completed a treatise upon epidemic and endemic diseases with an accout of his frightful experiences among the victims of yellow fever during his imprisonment. The manuscript of this treatise is still in the hands of Dr. Mudd's widow. After the death of the regular physician Dr. Mudd took charge of the hospital. "So far as propagation is concerned," he wrote, "I found the disease innocuous when isolated from its cause. It the disease innousous when isolated from its cause. It is purely a disease of infection. From the evidence subolined it will be seen how the disease advanced, attacking one, then another, following the sleepers in their
beds in a regular and unbroken order of succession,
spreading as the flames of a conflagration are spread by
sparits from house to house, rapidly in the direction of
the wind and slowly against it. Not, however, attackting one here and another there indiscriminately, as it
would have done had the poison been in the atmosphere
in and around the fort, but marching from bed to bed
and from company to company in a line of unbroken
continuity."

By the death, a few months ago, of a gentleman named Alexander William Pitt's favorite retreat of Holwood, in Kent, came once more into the market. Pitt's house was long since razed, and a fine modern man sion erected near its site which was for many years owned and occupied by the late Lord Chancellor Crenworth, who realously preserved as also did Mr. Alexanworth, who realously preserved—as also did Mr. Alexander—all memorials of the famous statesman. A large part of the grounds of Holwood has now been bought by Lord Derby, to add to his own. Pitt's favorite oak, under which he sat when he assured Wilberforce that he would support him in his aboiltion scheme, is said to be still standing. Pitt's birtholace, Hayes, which all to a recent date was much as when Lord Chatham delighted in it, is in the same neighborhood, and association probably dictated his son's purchase of Holwood. Burton Fynsene, the seat in Somersetshirs which was bequeathed to Lord Chatham with an estate of \$15,000 a year by an eccentric baronet, Sir William Pynsent, became the home of Lady Chatham in her widowhood; and in 1805 the furniture and materials of the vasi and splendid mansion were sold at anction, even a stone pillar on the estate of Chatham at great cost being sold piecemeal. Pitt's only and very dail brother, the second Earl of Chatham, died without issue in 1835.

POLITICAL NEWS.

One of the wants of the Democratic party, according to some of its organs, is new leadership. The free traders have been arguing for some time that an fair inference, and if such be the object of his journey we wish him all success. A brief period of introspection, however, in the quiet of Sag Harbor might obviate the necessity of so long and arduous a journey.

PERSONAL.

free traders have been arguing for some time that an free traders have been arguing for some time that an that the party needed was a few principles. As a party that the party and the party and the party and the party and thus taking the first step toward a better order of things. free traders have been arguing for so

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is sloshing around in an endeavor to make a reputation as a reformer. His amateur efforts excite about as much amusement as an attempt by the baby elephant to frighten Jumbo would. The Philadelphia Record gives him this quiet hint: "It is reported that Governor Pattism is going to send in a message recommending in-treased taxation on personal property. Have a care, Mr. Governor! When you take up the subject of taxa-tion you are treading on dangerous ground. On that rock many a smart young statesman has gone to wreck.'

Another gathering of prominent Democrats is seen to take place in Chicago at the invitation of the Iroquels Club of that city. Those who have promised to be present to respond to toasts include Senators Bayard and Pendleton and Henry Watterson. Judging from and Pendleton and Henry Watterson. Judging from the results of the last meeting these gatherings bring more dissensions than harmony into the party ranks. Mr. Watterson's declaration for free trade a year ago did more to make evident the diverse views held by the Democracy on that subject than anything that has se-curred in some time. Considering the damag's these banquets do the Democratic party, the Republicans, if they were selfish, would offer to foot the bills and have them happen as often as once a month.

The respectable citizens of Chicago are making an effort to rescue the city from the control of the disorderly classes. For several years past the Democrats have been in power and as a consequence the saloons have flourished, the police has become inefficient and the inances are in almost mextricable confusion. An indefinances are in almost inextricable confusion. An inde-pendent movement, that resort of all misgoverned mu-nicipalities, is to be tried, and the attempt made [to elect a city government that will place some restrictions upon the liquor traffic and introduce measures of economy. There is no hope of success, however, unless the Republi-cans enter heartily into the movement, and of this there is now some doubt. Chicago is doubtless to day the worst governed of the large cities in the country, and the effort to resone it from those who have disgraced its name has been begun none too soon.

The present Legislature of Pennsylvania is not making an enviable record. It has been in session about three months, but has accomplished very little. Several important measures are waiting and unless they Several important measures are waiting and unless they are acted upon soon their passage will be delayed two years, as the Legislature assembles biennally only. The two houses are controlled by different parties, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. In the latter the chief effort of the Democrats seems to be directed toward preventing the Governor, while playing the reformer, from keeping any patronage from the party. The Republicans in the Senate, while not obstructing necessary legislation, are evidently willing to have the session result fruitiossly. The bad temper displayed in the deliberations has disgraced the body, and the people will doubtless be glad to see an end brought to its proceedings.

The ballor-box stuffers in South Carolina profess a great deal of amazement because the Governeut proposes to prosecute violators of the election laws in that State. The impression still exists, though in a modified degree, that the "best citizens" are superior to modified degree, that the "best citizens" are superior to the law and that it is an unpardonable piece of presumption for the United States to question this claim. The whole power of the State and of the Democratic party is to be called upon to protect these criminals. It is probable that few if any convictions will follow the trials now in progress in South Carolina. After repeated attempts the Democratic managers have doubtless been able to frame measures which will protect them in their illegal practices. The Registration law throws so many obstacles in the way of the colored voter that it practically climinate him from the politics of the State, and in turus the freedom of the "best citizens" will not be put in leopardy or the patience of the Democracy be "strained" by an effort to punish buildozers and belief-byx stuffer.

MUSIO.

ITALIAN OPERA-LUCIA.

Mme. Patti made her second appearance last evening in Lucia, a part which affords her the opper-tunity of some of her most wonderful vocalization, and gives good scope to her dramatic qualities. She was in remarkable form, if that can be said of a singer whose unique gift it is never to sing ill, never to disappoint, nor ever even to suggest the possibility of disappointment; and, in the mad scene especially, she rose to heights which it seemed were even for her exceptional. The first air of this scene, which Mme. Patti was obliged to